

REF ID: A65244  
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FEB 1952 51-488

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SECURITY INFORMATION

## **INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO.

25X1

CD NO.

**COUNTRY** Rumania

DATE DISTR. 23 October 1952

25X1 SUBJECT The Electrofar Factory in Bucharest

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF  
INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

**SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.**

25X1

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1. The Electrofar Factory is the former Tungsram electric bulbs factory belonging to the Osram-Tungsram concern in Budapest. It was nationalized in 1948 and amalgamated with the Lumen Factory at 47, Calea Tudor Vladimirescu. The Lumen Factory retained its former premises, but produces only the glass bulbs, as the finishing equipment was transferred to the Electrofar Factory, at 27/29 Soseaua Basarab. Neither factory is large, but the equipment is up to date, especially that of Electrofar. However, the machinery is not treated with the necessary care and wears out quickly. There is a shortage of skilled workers.
2. The factory receives semi-manufactured and finished filaments from the Tungsram-Osram Factory in Budapest. Although the factory equipment includes a spiral-winding machine, some finished spirals are received. Galvanized fittings are supplied by the Fieni Factory in the Dambovita district, and methane gas is supplied in cylinders by the Sonometan Factory.
3. The factory produces the following:
  - a. Ordinary bulbs in clear, matt, and blue glass, of 10 to 300 watts.
  - b. "Resista" shockproof bulbs for naval use, in 60 to 80, 120 to 250 and 300 watt sizes.
  - c. Resista bulbs for military use inside tanks, etc.
  - d. Resista lamps for railway carriages in 15, 25, 60 and 100 watts.
  - e. Flashlights in 2 to 4 volts. In 1951, attempts to produce bulbs for tank searchlights were not successful. Small quantities of bulbs for automobile searchlights are being produced.

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f. Magnifying apparatus for the reading of maps and diagrams, produced for the first time in 1951. The instrument is based on a Dutch model called Heliograi, and can be used for maps up to 160 cm. wide. About 450 such instruments were produced in the course of the year and sold for between 450,000 and 500,000 lei before stabilization.

g. In cooperation with other enterprises, the Lumen Factory is the only factory in Rumania to produce neon signs. The necessary materials are supplied by Tungsram in Budapest.

4. Before nationalization, the factory produced between 4 and 5 million bulbs annually. In 1951, the production of both factories totaled 2,800,000 bulbs valued at 168,000,000 lei.

5. Ordinary bulbs are distributed to the inland market through Centrocom Metal and its sale centers, Ferometal. Resista bulbs are supplied to the Rumanian Railroads (CFR) and to the Army. Naval Resista (shock-proof) bulbs for ships are exported to the USSR by Sovromtransport in Constanta. The new tank searchlights are also delivered to the USSR. Bulbs for automobile searchlights are distributed through Centrocom Metal. Heliographs are supplied to State enterprises and building companies. The larger State enterprises sometimes order regular bulbs directly from Electrofar instead of through Centrocom.

6. The Lumen Factory employs 124 persons and Electrofar 362. Ninety percent of these are women. The factories work in three shifts of 24 hours. Working conditions are bad, which affects both output and quality. The employees are underfed and exposed to the gas used for the bulbs, causing an average of four or five workers to faint daily. There are many mishaps, both intentional and unintentional. The bulbs are so bad that 40 percent cannot stand the heat of the production process. Owing to the bad sales, the factory's account with the State Bank is often exhausted, with the result that wages and salaries cannot be paid in time.

7. Before stabilization, the following salaries and wages were paid per annum:

General Manager	22,000 lei
Chief Accountant	18,000 "
Chief Engineer	20,000 "
Head of the Production Department	20,000 "
Administrative Director	16,000 "
Foreman	11,460 " plus occasional bonuses
Skilled Worker, between	3,000 and 6,000 lei
Unskilled Worker, between	2,500 and 2,800 lei

8. Hungary is prepared to supply wolfram only if Rumania is also prepared to buy large quantities of finished bulbs. In 1951, Hungarian Osram and Tungsram bulbs appeared on the Rumanian market, and as they are much better than those of local production, the Electrofar bulbs became unsalable.

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As a result, the managers lived in constant fear of arrest, and began the production of the heliographs in order to prevent the factory from going bankrupt. The workers did not care, as they were badly paid and could easily find employment elsewhere.

9. There is a factory guard of 11 Securitate men in uniform, and a fire brigade of six men who belong to the local fire brigade.

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a. Constantin Filipescu, general manager. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted]

b. Grumberg, chief engineer. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted]

c. Solomon, engineer, head of the Production Department. [redacted] 25X1

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